

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in the terms, will be conducted, strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except in Mr. W. C. Upson's name, who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors who do not employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

Canton.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have discontinued (with the exception of Messrs. Lippincott & Dearing) all our agencies throughout the country, and that, with these two exceptions, no collections will be recognized by this office by persons claiming to be agents to the Union.

Ap 25-4f.

THE SOUTHERN OUTCRY AGAINST "SUBMISSION."

The word "submission" is in ill repute at the South. It touches a chronic ailment of the southern understanding. It excites a morbid action in the southern mind. Woe to the southern politician who incurs the ugly name of submissionist. Woe to the public measure that is unlucky enough to be denounced by the hateful epithet of submission. The proverb tells us, it is better to hang a dog at once than to give him a bad name. Many a blameless man has been politically slaughtered at the South by that executioner's axe of partisan epithets—"submissionist."

A cotemporary in Alabama is a very Robespierre. Marat, Danton, in his use of this terrible epithet. A single head at a time does not serve his wrathful purpose. He erects a guillotine, he inserts this dread blade of an epithet in it, and he ruthlessly decapitates every southern man who voted for the conference act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Submissionists were they, and their claret-blood is made to water the soil which they betrayed. Not a mother's son of them is spared—save Davis, Harris, and Ricard of Maryland, Marshall, Underwood, and Crittenden, of Kentucky, on one side of the House; with Quitman and Bonham on the other.

We fear our cotemporary has acted rashly in this matter. We cannot think that all the southern delegates were submissionists, save those that have been excepted from his fearful *auto de fe*. We fear that he has confounded the name with the thing, and that he has not distinguished between the epithet and the crime. If this be so, what a piece of work has he done? What a host of Banquos has he murdered, and what a flock of ghosts will haunt his steps and his dreams all the remaining days of his life. Our cotemporary is a man of tender conscience and of nice repugnance to wrong-doing, as his righteous anger against the "submissionists" proves; what, then, must be his remorse for the wholesale slaughter he has been doing, when he shall discover the injustice of his conduct?

Our cotemporary's idea is, that the Conference Act submits the Lecompton constitution to popular vote in Kansas; and it is on this charge that he tries, convicts, and guillotines almost the entire southern delegation in Congress, as submissionists. His morbid antipathy to submission, to the word, to the idea, has made a very Jeffrey of him in his trial and execution of all these men.

Now, we venture mildly to suggest to our cotemporary, and to all who are of his way of thinking, that his idea is wrong, and that there has been no submission in the case; either of Lecompton, or by the South. The Lecompton constitution is not submitted to a popular vote in Kansas by the conference act. That is our proposition, and the converse of it is the proposition of our southern cotemporaries who grumble and rebel at the act. The issue, therefore, is a very simple one between us. If the Lecompton constitution is not submitted to the popular vote in Kansas, then there has been no concession of principle on the part of southern members, and they are not submissionists, as they are denounced to be by their southern assailants.

We appeal to the record. We shall let the conference act itself explain precisely what it does submit to the popular vote of Kansas. It provides in terms "that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the [land] ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas." That is the very language of the act. The "question of admission" and the "proposition" in regard to lands, are the things submitted to popular vote, and nothing else.

The submission of these propositions was not a mere makeshift; but they were submitted from the necessity of the case. No State formed out of our public domain was ever admitted into the Union without a previous submission, by the federal government to the State, of some proposition in regard to the public lands, as a condition of admission. The right of eminent domain belongs to the sovereignty of a State. In erecting a Territory into a sovereign State, Congress necessarily parts with its right of eminent domain in the public lands embraced within the State boundary; retaining only the fee simple. The right of eminent domain carries the right of taxation and of condemning lands to the uses of the State. Hence the necessity resting upon Congress, in transferring the right of eminent domain, to make conditions in the nature of contract, with the new State, for the protection of its fee-simple interests in the public lands. A bargain between Congress and a new State is necessary, in all cases, before Congress can safely admit the State; and it takes two to make a bargain. Accordingly, the Lecompton convention, on behalf of the new State of Kansas, made a proposition of this sort to Congress in an ordinance accompanying its constitution. This proposition was altogether unusual and unprecedented, and Congress could not accept it.

How this last proposition of Congress should be submitted to Kansas, was a question which necessarily came up to be decided in the act providing for the admission. Ordinarily this proposition has been submitted to the convention of the new State; or to its legislature, if this has been authorized by the convention to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the usual land ordinance; sometimes it has been submitted to the popular vote of the new State. The circumstances of this case were as follows: the Lecompton convention of Kansas had adjourned without day, and was *functus officio*.

It had not authorized the legislature of the new State to make new terms with Congress in regard to lands if that body should reject the proposition it submitted. It thus resulted logically and naturally from these two circumstances that Congress determined to submit its own counter proposition in regard to land, to the people of Kansas, as representing the sovereignty of the new State, the Lecompton convention having adjourned without day.

Such is the plain history of this matter. Unless Kansas would agree to come into the Union under the usual stipulation in regard to the public lands she could not be permitted to come in at all. This stipulation was accordingly submitted, not to the convention of Kansas, which was non-existent; nor to the State legislature of Kansas, that body having no constitutional power to act, especially after the convention had expressly acted itself; but to the people of Kansas as the embodied sovereignty of the new State. Hence the submission to the popular vote, of the land ordinance and of the question of admission with that condition precedent as a State.

We think we have thus stated the whole purport and meaning of the bill, so far as it submits anything to the popular vote in Kansas; and have shown that neither in its terms, in its intent, nor in its effect, is the Lecompton constitution submitted. It clearly is not by direction? Is it submitted by indirection?

Even if it were submitted by indirection, and that indirection were honest, logical, constitutional, right in itself, and necessary, we could not agree that that fact were a just cause of offense, or of objection to the measure. We could not get along at all in government if we could not agree that some good things should be hazarded indirectly upon issues upon which others were directly staked. It would not be a sufficient objection to the conference act, if in submitting questions to Kansas which absolutely required to be submitted, this Lecompton constitution had been indirectly put at stake. But we think it very clear, nevertheless, that such was not the case.

All the supporters of the late Senate bill admit that the Lecompton constitution is now the lawful constitution of Kansas as a prospective State. It was so in December, when Congress met; it is so now, after the passage of the conference act; it will be so up to the day that the vote of the people of Kansas shall be taken on the "question of admission" and the "proposition" respecting the lands submitted by Congress; it will be so after that day also, whichever way the majority of the vote be cast. Of course it will be so, if the vote be in favor of admission. Will the Lecompton constitution still be the constitution of Kansas, (as a prospective State not yet admitted,) if the vote shall be cast against the land ordinance and admission? That is the only question which our argument has left to be disposed of.

We know of no power in Congress to abrogate a State constitution, whether the State be incipient applying for admission into the Union, or a matured and sovereign State of the Union. Though Congress, therefore, should have expressly inserted a clause in the conference act abrogating the Lecompton constitution in case of an adverse vote in Kansas on the land ordinance, such a clause could not have abrogated that instrument. It is only the people of Kansas who can (and they only by regular and legal modes of procedure) abrogate the Lecompton constitution; and, as the question of abrogating or ratifying that instrument is not submitted to the people of Kansas in the vote that will be taken on the land ordinance, of course its abrogation or ratification is not involved in that vote. The vote may, indeed, under the circumstances, afford an indication of the wishes of the people in that matter; but the vote will by no means be an act either of ratification or of abrogation as to that instrument. Thus, as it is only the people who can abrogate the Lecompton constitution, and as no vote they can give under the conference act can have effect as an "act and deed" of abrogation on their part, it follows that the Lecompton constitution will not be abrogated, even if the vote of the people of Kansas be against admission under the Conference Act. The abrogation must be by another and a special act of the Kansas people.

If the vote be adverse, what then? The Conference Act itself provides for the contingency. It "enables" the people of Kansas to take measures for framing a new constitution in lieu of the Lecompton; not immediately; not at their arbitrary will and pleasure; but "whenever and not before it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of the said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." Any matured State has a right to change its existing constitution by substituting another. So has any incipient State. Kansas would have this right whether Congress recognized it or not; and no reasonable man can quarrel with the Conference Act for recognizing this right as belonging to her in the event of her refusal to come into the Union under the land ordinance now proposed to her—especially as the "enabling" clause of that act lays her under a disability to change her present constitution by substituting another, until her population shall reach 93,500.

We have thus, in a patient, calm, and logical argument, endeavored to prove to those of our southern cotemporaries who are denouncing the Conference Act as a new scheme of southern submission, that it is no such thing, that they are mistaken, and that the almost entire southern delegation in Congress who voted for the act do not deserve the guillotine for that cause.

A NEW BUFFALO PLATFORM.

The old Buffalo platform is not to be allowed to rot to pieces. The notable old Erie Emancipation Society, of which Mr. Fillmore was once a bright and shining light, and to which he wrote a well-known letter, which secured to him its confidence and support, is about to rise, like the Phoenix, from its ashes.

A circular has just been issued from Buffalo to all parts of New York calling upon the people to rally together, without distinction of party, "without regard to former political associations," in a new party to oppose at the polls the "principles and policy of the administration."

We copy some of its sentences:

"The absolute and unconditional surrender of the national government into the hands of the aggressive and atrocious slave power of the country by the national administration, as exemplified in its attempt to impose a repulsive constitution upon the people of Kansas, in de-

struction of their organized bodies, makes it the imperative duty of all good citizens who desire to preserve the institutions inherited from their fathers to ignore all considerations of a political character, and to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an administration at once so faithless and despotic."

"Blank calls will be sent into every town and ward, and we respectfully urge upon you the importance of immediately obtaining the signatures of all persons, without regard to former political associations, who are now willing to oppose at the polls the principles and policy of the national administration."

It is signed by six or seven men, "the first of whom," the Tribune informs us, "has been State treasurer; the next two, members of Congress; one other postmaster [under Mr. Fillmore] at Buffalo, and the last district attorney." One of the members of Congress alluded to is Mr. B. G. Haven, who was the administration leader in the House under the Fillmore administration. Another signer of the call is the notable Scroggs, G. A. Scroggs, who is famous for having conducted the ceremonies by which Mr. Fillmore was initiated into the know-nothing order.

Thus has the first step been taken in the great work of "the reconstruction of parties." Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Seward are again upon the same platform. Thus, the Buffalo platformists and the old northern whigs, the black-republicans and the North Americans, are to rally together in New York, to make common war upon the democratic organization.

The Republic and Times of Buffalo, the democratic organ in that Nazareth of politics, does not seem much alarmed at this new demonstration. It vouchsafes a very brief commentary on the significant circular. "The know-nothing party has played out. The old silver gray and whig parties have played out; and seven patriotic men have gone to work scraping up the odds and ends of these effete organizations, out of which to build up a party in opposition to our party of principles."

The question arises, in view of this movement, will the work of reconstruction be confined to the North? Are Mr. Fillmore's friends at the South to be left out of the coalition? What is to become of Maryland; of the faithful few in Kentucky, and of that happy and comely individual in the old North State, towards whom Mr. Giddings has lately grown so demonstratively affectionate?

The Tribune is charmed with the new Buffalo movement. It counts upon its success with exultant confidence, and hopes to elect twenty-five or thirty of the next New York delegation to the next House of Representatives by its means. It calls for a "union of all the opponents of the Lecompton fraud in that State upon a single ticket." War upon the administration and upon the Lecompton "fraud" is proclaimed as the platform of "common organization and common effort," and members of parties which were once political adversaries are exhorted to meet each other with a "generous forgetfulness of obsolete differences and an earnest reciprocity of concessions."

Our purpose is simply to chronicle the movement, and to propound the inquiry whether the know-nothings of Maryland, Kentucky, and the South will consent to rally upon the Buffalo platform. We have no great fear of the movement. We have no fear of any movement which aims to "depose the administration," for that is no less firmly fixed in the confidence of the country than in the seats of official authority.

THE NEWS FROM UTAH.

It will be seen from our telegraphic despatch, that by advices received from Col. Johnston, dated the tenth of March, it was understood at Camp Scott that the Mormons were in expectation of cutting off the supply trains then en route from Fort Laramie to the camp. We are glad to believe, however, that the enemy are likely to be disappointed in this calculation. The trains have been sent forward under a very strong army escort, which was increased in contemplation of the very contingency now threatened. The escort consists of seven regiments, or about five hundred effective men; under the command of Colonel Hoffman, who is known to be an officer of prudence, courage, and discretion. The supply train is indeed a very large one; and the escort is encumbered by an extra number of animals destined for the use of the army already at Camp Scott. The great length of the train, and the facility of stampeding the supererogatory animals, may render it possible for the Mormons to annoy the expedition very much, and possibly to cause some loss of animals and wagons; but we think there can be little reason to apprehend any serious loss of supplies—none to cause any uneasiness for the safety of the expedition.

THE CASE OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

We learn that the court-martial upon General Twigg, recently held at Newport Barracks, found him guilty upon the several charges and specifications against him, with one exception. They recommended him, however, to the clemency of the Executive.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The last three days have witnessed the arrival of about 1,200 troops bound for Utah. On Thursday evening 400 came, on Friday 400, and yesterday 600 more, all via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The troops arriving yesterday got to the 5th and 10th regiments of infantry, under the command of Capt. Stevenson of the 5th. In company with them are Captain Robes of the 4th artillery, Capt. Holt of the 10th infantry, Lieut. Wingate and 84th of the 3d infantry, Lieut. McCall and 8th of the 10th infantry, Lieut. Books and 1st of the 6th infantry.

Two-thirds of the command went by steamer to Fort Leavenworth immediately on arrival yesterday; the remainder passed to Jefferson Barracks, to go on to Fort Leavenworth to-day.

Captain Stevenson, a courteous and intelligent officer, (from Virginia), is in charge of this detachment, and will continue with them to Utah, where his regiment now is.—*St. Louis Republic*, May 10.

The United States brig Bainbridge dropped down on Monday from the Norfolk navy-yard to the naval anchorage. She is destined for the African squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant commanding—F. B. Renshaw; 1st Lieutenant—G. A. Stevens; 2d Lieutenant—S. S. Jones; 3d Lieutenant—W. P. A. Campbell; passed assistant surgeon—W. R. Wyham.

The Colorado probably left Hampton Roads on the 10th instant. Pursued Samuel P. Todd, of the navy, died in New York city on Tuesday morning last. At a meeting of the pursers on that naval station the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That they feel deep regret for the loss of their brother officer, who, in the course of a long and honorable service of more than forty-six years, had attained the rank of the second purser on the navy list; that in respect to his memory they were wrapt in the left arm for thirty days; that they offer to the family of the deceased this testimonial of their sympathy, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

WM. SINGLAI, Purser, in the chair.

GABRIEL R. BARRY, Purser, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1858.

PURSER Todd was a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, and entered the naval service July 20, 1812.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important News.—Latest from the Utah Expedition.

New York, May 12.—Official dispatches have been received here from Brigadier General Johnston, at Camp Scott, dated the 10th of March. The army was well, and, in fine spirits. General Johnston had information that the Mormons expected to intercept and cut off the supply trains on their way from Fort Laramie.

The Southern Convention.

MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), May 11.—The convention met at 9 o'clock this morning by prayer. The minutes of the previous day were confirmed. Mr. Butler, of Virginia, reported resolutions recommending the South to adopt a discrimination against the North by taxes and licenses, which were referred.

General Walker and John Mitchell were tendered seats in the convention. Mr. Butler, of Virginia, is now speaking against Mr. Spratt's resolutions relative to reopening the slave trade. Mr. Yancy will follow.

Five hundred delegates are present, many of whom are able and eloquent.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), May 11.—Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, made a long speech against the slave trade. Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, spoke in favor of its reopening. Several resolutions on various subjects were introduced and referred.

To-day (12th) has been occupied by speeches and the presentation of resolutions. An immense concourse of gentlemen and over one hundred ladies were present.

Tract Society.

New York, May 12.—The business meeting of the American Tract Society has been debating all morning the question of acquiescence of the executive committee, report defending their action in the matter of slavery publications. Dr. Tyng endeavored to get the slavery resolutions of last year before the meeting, but was voted down by a decided majority.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, May 12.—The report of the executive committee has been adopted by a decided majority, thus fully sustaining the action in the matter of publications. The old committee is re-elected, excepting that Dr. De Witt takes the place of Knox, deceased.

Arrest of Persons Charged with Fraudulently Procuring Bounty Land Warrants.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—John C. Russell, of Barton; E. Rickford, of Montpellier; R. D. Wales, of Salda; and Moses Wallace, of Topham, in this State, have been arrested for fraudulently procuring bounty land warrants, by United States Marshal Partridge, on warrants issued by District Attorney Stoughton, and are now being examined at the office of the latter, in this village. About forty witnesses are present.

From the South.

MONTE, May 11.—Cotton quoted, 1,000 bales. Sales three days, 4,000. Receipts, 4,800.

CHARLOTTE, May 11.—Sales 1,200 bales. Quotations 11 1/2 to 13 cents.

Arrived, ship Mary Washington from Liverpool.

Arrest of a Banker.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Henry Dight, a Wall-street banker, was arrested for fraud and perjury in connection with the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, amounting to a million of dollars. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Henry Hotchkiss and Hamilton Spencer, charged with complicity.

Slavery a Sin.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Methodist Episcopal conference has resolved that slavery is a sin, for the extirpation of which all wise measures should be taken.

Sailing of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Arabia sailed to-day at noon with 180 passengers and \$450,000 specie.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton—sales of 800 bales; market heavy and quotations nominal. Flour firm—sales 12,000 barrels: State \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4; Ohio \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4; Southern \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4. Wheat—sales \$2 50 to \$2 50; Southern red, \$1 05 to \$1 10; white \$1 15 to \$1 25. Corn heavy—sales 26,000 bushels: white 70 to 75 cents. Pork dull—prime, \$14 50. Lard heavy—\$11 1/2 to \$12. Whiskey steady—20 to 20 1/2 cents. Sugar steady—Orleans, 6 1/2 cents; Muscovado \$4 1/2 to 5 cents. Coffee steady—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Naval stores quiet. Rice steady. Freight active.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Flour—There was but little done in Howard street and Ohio this morning, and prices are nominally unchanged. City Mills brought \$4 a bushel. Wheat is steady—red, \$1 05 to \$1 10; white, \$1 15 to \$1 25, for ordinary to prime. Corn—white is better at 60 to 65 cents; yellow, 67 to 70 cents. Whiskey is dull at 20 to 21 cents. Provisions are dull.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Mr. Alexander De Witt has transmitted to the governor of Massachusetts his declination of the office of Bank Commissioner which he had been appointed.

N. P. Willis, esq., of Idlewild, had sufficiently recovered from his late illness to renew his daily exercise in the saddle, but on the 7th instant his favorite horse took fright and threw him, dragging him some distance with his right foot in the stirrup. He was very badly bruised by the feet of the running horse, but fortunately no bones were broken, and the confinement to his bed will be but temporary.

Mr. Reed, the American commissioner to China, was at Manila at last advices. He would proceed thence to Shanghai.

Captain Samuel C. Reed, commander of the celebrated privateer brig General Armstrong, arrived in this city yesterday.

COOLING ROOMS.

[From the Scientific American.]

The warm weather will shortly be here, and every one will be seeking the refreshing influence of a cool and shady place, whereunto they can retreat from the blinding sun: so we will give our readers a few hints concerning the cooling of their houses. The first necessity is a thorough draught. This can always be obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all be sure that the trap door in the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down stairs, so that, whichever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. The windmill is made to draw common shutters across well for the windows, but the most cheap and convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes. These will resist the influence of the noon-day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement.

One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of the room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooling; let a room be well ventilated and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour. The above hints will be useful to many, and as a last suggestion we wish to inform our readers that in summer it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house, and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.

THE "CHIEF MOVEMENT."—There is a genius in this word, yelet Hatfield, who has earned a reputation in a novel manner, which will not shortly serve him in time of need. The detective has been discovered, as well as those of some of his confederates. He operates ingeniously and with marked success, in a mode of financial crime which a common thief would hardly have thought of. It is his wont to attend funerals, and at the customary offering of the corpse, to press to the side of the coffin, and to mingle his tears with those of the friends of the deceased. Hence the sobriquet of "Chief Mourner" has come to be his ordinary appellation in police circles and other associations where men of his character are known. While honoring the deceased, he keeps an eye open for the living, as did the Egyptian widow; and as others come near to take a last view, he contrives to relieve their grief by offering valuations they may contain. His operations had been so successful that it was found necessary by the bureau to keep their attention on the alert, and the result was the detection of the ingenious gentleman of whom we have been writing. He is a shrewd financial man, and has been unusually successful in his peculiar department of industry.—*N. Y. Post*.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Tuesday night, May 11, 1858.

Senator Douglas has been here for the last two days. He left this evening at 6 o'clock for Washington. During his stay he has been visited on by politicians of every degree and creed, and has been introduced on change by Mr. Richard Schell, and has talked, as I learn, with great freedom to all his worshippers. I am happy to say that, so far as my information goes, he has expressed his determination not to continue opposition to the administration, and promises undying attachment and devotion to the democratic party. He expects, it is said, to meet a very sharp republican opposition in Illinois, and does not intend to do anything to win support from any portion of that party. He counts on the united vote of the democrats of his State, and I hope that he may not be disappointed; but I am told that there are very many democrats in Illinois who worked hard to procure his election who will use all their influence to defeat him now.

The arrival of the *Perla* this morning at 8.30, making the passage in nine days and twenty-two hours, apparent time, gives us three days later intelligence from Europe. From indications in the London papers, confirmed by private letters of my own, I should judge that the Derby cabinet is on its last legs, and that before many days we shall hear of a ministerial defeat. Lord Derby will not, however, resign immediately. He will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people, and if the new House of Commons is adverse, he will then resign. His course on the few bills of his defeat on the church-rate question, on the military education scheme, and his bare escape from defeat, even with the support of his predecessors on the motion to overhaul the diplomatic expenditure every year, prove the utter weakness of his government, and the growing dislike of the House of Commons to allow the present electoral state of things to continue. Lord Russell is pointed to as the successor of the Earl of Derby, and a belief expressed that he would form a cabinet including Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, and other prominent Peelites.

The relations between Sardina and Naples are evidently threatening. Unless England induce Austria to compel Naples to back down, gracefully if possible, but, if not, to Naples, Sardina has nothing for it but war. She is not strong enough, either at home or abroad, to allow another Italian power, and that so odious a power as Naples, to split in her face with impunity. France will, of course, help her, if for no other reason, through gratitude for her adoption of the conspiracy bill. Austria may settle the quarrel and avoid a war if she chooses; but I very much doubt whether she will choose to do anything which will contribute to elevate Sardina's influence and prestige in Italy, even though it would also contribute to her own welfare and security.

The terrible accident on the New York Central railroad, which occurred near Utica at an early hour this morning, has caused great excitement in the city, and most intense anxiety among those who had relatives and friends on the train. Fourteen people have died of their injuries, and upwards of forty others are injured, many of whom cannot recover. You will doubtless have received details of the accident by telegraph long before my letter reaches you. The scene of the accident is described as painful in the extreme. Every possible care was being paid to the unfortunate sufferers, who were being removed to Utica and Whitehall. It does not appear that the fatal casualty is attributable to neglect on the part of the railway officials.

An irregular meeting of the members of the American Tract Society—the abolitionists who belong to that useful association—took place to-day, and the most extreme anti-slavery speeches and resolutions were made and passed. The miscellaneous discussions will run on to-morrow to get control of the society; but I am pleased to repeat, and with more confidence, that they will be ignominiously defeated. All the notorious abolitionists, pulpit politicians, and Kansas shriekers were there, from Lewis Tappan to Doctor Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher.

It is positively asserted that the metropolitan police are required, notwithstanding the contradiction, to subscribe for the purchase of a house and lot to be presented to Mr. Police Commissioner Nye; that the house has been purchased in Tenth street; and that the men "pay up." "The most perfect" police are after the house which they have with a very sharp stick, and may yet defeat so gross a job.

The same freedom in the supply and the same low rates of interest prevail in the money market. The cheerful feeling among business men noticed in my last still continues, and is even more conspicuous to-day. The sense of the rapid increase of the business transactions of the city shown by the large increase in the circulation of the banks, and the growing volume of the daily exchange at the clearing-house. The increase in loans of \$878,499 is mostly made up of what are called "safe investments," but some part is composed of private loans. The most of the strongest banks have concluded to discount. The six-months extension paper made last fall is now coming due, and I am told, is being met with great promptitude. Everything tends to make me think that we shall have a very lively fall trade, and that before the winter is over the falling off in the revenue will be largely supplied by the foreign trade. The price for the Arabia to-morrow—1893 is the outside price for sterling, and 5.12 for francs. The flour and provision markets were quite dull and lower. Cotton quiet and a shade under.

The business at the stock board was light, and prices were lower for the most part. State stocks were firm on advance. At the second board prices were rather irregular, and the market closed feverishly at 8 1/2 for New York Central; 2 1/2 for Erie; 30 1/2 for Hudson river; 25 1/2 for Michigan southern; 8 1/2 for Galena and Chicago; 78 for Chicago and Rock Island; and 70 1/2 for Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as follows:

Receipts: \$250,979 52
Payments: 60,002 37
Balance: 3,097,338 62

The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$53,404 74.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISSOURI.—The convention nominating the Hon. Jas. Craig for re-election to Congress was held at Weston on the 3d inst. Hon. W. P. Hall was chosen president of the convention. Ten counties were represented.

The nomination was made by acclamation, no other candidate having been named. The convention adopted a series of resolutions, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That we cordially approve, republish, and reaffirm the platform of our party, as made in National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856.

2. That the nomination of James Buchanan, elected to the presidency on that platform, has been characterized throughout by profound wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and exalted patriotism.

3. That the national policy of Mr. Buchanan, in the administration of our foreign affairs—in the enforcement of the laws in all our Territories—in the conduct of a railroad—"the highway of nations," to the Pacific ocean—in vindicating the right of the Territory of Kansas to admission as a State into the Union under the constitution framed at Lecompton, and in maintaining our neutrality laws—is eminently entitled to and cordially receives the approbation of the democracy of this district.

4. That the patriotic course of our senators—Messrs. Green and Polk—and of all the representatives from this State in Congress, upon the vital questions connected with the admission of Kansas, (excepting always the representatives from St. Louis district), entitles those senators and representatives to the regard and approval of every democrat.

5. That in the Hon. James Craig, our immediate representative, we recognize a true and faithful democrat, an earnest and indefatigable public servant, and a firm and able champion of the democratic creed; and that we cordially approve and endorse his official conduct and action in the United States Congress.

6. That as other national parties have been destroyed by a sectionalism that now imperils the peace and quiet of our common country, and the democratic party, of all other national organizations, lead to contest alone the black-republicans, who are now seeking a foothold in the new State, the duty is laid upon us to enable them to exercise the equal rights of the slaveholding States, under our constitution, we do fraternally invite the aid and co-operation of every man of national sentiments, without regard to former party associations, in our efforts to defeat the common enemies of our State, its institutions, and its rights.

ARKANSAS.—A democratic convention of the first congressional district of Arkansas was to have been held at Batesville, on the 3d inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress. Green county strongly recommended the nomination of Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Saline and Prairie counties have recommended the nomination of Hon. T. B. Montgomery.

HON. ASA BIGGS.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

On Tuesday last the Hon. Asa Biggs was nominated to the Senate and confirmed by the United States for the district of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Polk.

This appointment has been expected